POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A DELICATE TASK IN THE LEGISLATURE. BOTH PARTIES WORKING WITH A VIEW TO FUTURE TRIUMPH-ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TEENTON, N. J., Jan. 3 .- The Legislature will meet a week from Tuesday with thirty-one Republicans and tweaty Democrats in the Assembly, and thirteen Republicans and eight Democrats in the Senate, and with a general purpose to be careful. As the complexion of the next Legislature, which will elect a United States Senstor, and as the result of the gubernatorial contest next fall will depend largely upon their developments, the members of both parties in the Legislature and Governor Abbett himself will devote their time to holding on to that which they now possess in the line of political advantage and to cautious forays into the enemy's camp.

The caucuses to numinate officers will probably be held on Tuesday morning. The candidates for Speaker of the House are Mr. Armstrong, of Camden; Mr. Corbin, of Union, and Mr. Parker, of Essex. The two former have been making an activo canvass, as far as the proprieties of the case will admit. Mr. Armstrong was Speaker last year and, while there is precedent for his second caudidacy, such a cause is unusual. Mr. Corbin is strongly urged and would make an acceptable Speaker. The old House officers will be re-elected. The Senate contest has been deemed settled. Mr. Griggs is known to be the preference of most of the Republicaus, and Senator Nichols, his opponent, does not apparently have great hopes of success, although he will have a number of votes. It is believed that R. B. Reading, of Hunterdon County, will be Secretary of the Senate; E. assistant, and A. G. Barber, journal clerk, and that the remaining offices will be filled as they were last year. A. V. D. Honeyman, of Somersol County, is, however, making an active canvass for sec retary.

The Legislature is, as a whole, a body of considerable strength intellectually, as far as the members are known, and will bring to the discussion of public questions some ability at least. The corporation question remains important and will govern the actions of many members in

ability at least. The corporation question remains important and will govern the actions of many members in leading issues.

Governor abbett is preparing his annual message with the aid of a stenographer and his secretary. It is said that it will be a short document, for there are not many public questions that require much consideration in such a paper. The operations of the corporation tax law, its effect upon the State revenues, and the legislation needed to complete the system, and the prison labor question will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies. It is noped that he will probably be the leading topies.

State Controller Anderson's annual report is being printed for early distribution. He shows that the actual tax receipts from corporations during the year have smeanted to \$393,693 77, helading \$74,000 back taxes under old laws. There is still due \$154,965 55 from the railroads which are contesting the tax act. This will be paid when the court renders its decision upon the railroad impressed upon the judges to all appearances.

The shooting season, which ended with the year in New-Jersey, is suid to have been phenomenal in the number of wild minimals killed, ontside the usual category of qualit, raboits and particles. There were accress of decreased with the said to have affected the market for Skins. There is a report, startling to sportsmen, that Mr. Pierre Loriderd will abandon his kenuels at Joistown, Barlington County, on which he has expended between \$50,000 and \$50,000.

The tron mines of Mercer County are showing more figures of activity than for some time past, and one has forders for more cree than can be raised for a month to come. The former cree than can be raise

STUDENIS RIGHIS AT THE POLLS. THE YALE COLLEGE CASE-PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

IN CONNECTICUT. [PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3 .- The case of Perry, a Yale student, against the selectmen of New-Haven, bein an action for damages in consequence of their refusal i admit him to the privileges of an elector, raised the question of the right of a student to vote after gaining a egal residence in the State, which has been a debatable one for many years in Connecticut. It was taken to the Court of Common Pleas and by an amicable arrange ment for the advice of the Supreme Court, it being the first case of the kind ever submitted to that court. The decision handed down last week sustains the selectmen, but as the ordalon has not yet been written it is impossible to tell how far the decision goes. Ex-Governor Ingersoll, for the selectmen, asserted that as a board for the admission of voters it had final jurisdiction, and this view is generally admitted to be correct. It is in harmony with English law and with most decisions in the Inony with Engiss have and wild host confines its de-cision to this single point it still leaves the question of a student's rights an open one; for a Democratic board one year may refuse to admit him, and a Republican board the next year may qualify him as an elector. What both sides were really seeking for was a deter-mination of the main question, and, as all the facts were set forth, it is expected that the opinion of the court will leave the matter where there can be no further dis-nute.

nute. Collector Troup is severely criticised some of his Democratic brethren for unaking silver and givenback speech at a sing athering of theorists in New-Haven. They say gathering of theorists in New-Haven. a a representative of the Administration in the ini piace given to any man by the Administra-onnecticut, and that his talk, which is against hie sentiment of his own party here, and alto-

best onceands and that his ta'k, which is against the public sentiment of his own party here, and sito-gether against the expressed views of President Cieve-land, is not only unseemly but impolition.

Chairman Harrison of the Republican State Committee his sent out a circular letter to all Republican members of the Legislature, urging upon them the importance of being present at the opening of the session next Wednesday. This is a wise procaution in view of the fact that there is only a majority of eleven Republicans in the House, and a full attendance is desirable to avoid possible difficulties in the organization of that body. Colonel Tubetts will unquestionality be nominated for Speaker at the caucus Taesday evening. A letter dated intriford printed in New York on Friday made an attack upon Mr. Tibbetts on the ground that some years ago he united with the Catholic Guirch. The some years ago he united with the Catholic Guirch. object was to damage his chances for the speakership.
This letter was reproduced yesterday in New-Haven, in which city it was inspired, as is now known. Instead of having the effect intended it has aroused much indignation in the State and will atrengthen rather than weaken Mr. Tibbetts's support. The Democratic papers are outspoken in their denunciations of the spirit which led to its publication.

RANDALUS GRIP ON PATRONAGE.

RUMORS OF A BARGAIN WITH CAMERON-DEMO-CRATS DISSATISFIED BUT HELPLESS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 .- There is some interest here, in both Republican and Democratic circles, over a report that a "deal" has been made between Senator Cameron and Mr. Randall, whereby all of the appointments made by the President here, are to confirmed without opposition, in consideration of the retention of certain Republican subordinate officials. The Democracy object to this as they want everything that can be had and such an arrangement would keep many of their "ward workers" out in the cold. The Republicans also are opposed to it, as they want to see appointments determined entirely merits. Mr. Randall denies that such arrangement has been made. Sen-ator Cameron has not affirmed or denied it. There has been, and is, a belief in some quarters here that there is a disposition on the part of the Administration to favor the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, with a view to conciliating him, and the fact is pointed out that Marshal Kerns, who is a devoted adherent of the "clan Cam shal Keras, who is a devoted adherent of the "clan Cameron," is one of the few Republicans here who still retain their official heads, notwithstanding the fact that his position was one of those most eagerly sought after, and one which, if used partisarly, could be useful to the Democracy besides giving them the financial truits of it. This may or may not be true, but it should at the same time be stated that Assistant-Treasurer Eyster and District-Attorney Valentine are also retaining their places, although they have never been specially supported by renator Cameron. Mr. Eyster was originally appointed through the influence of John Scott, then a United States Senator, and he is a relative of Mr. Scott. His position is a responsible but not a lucrative one, the salary being only \$4.500 a year. The bond required is large and there is considerable risk of loss, so that the position is not as attractive as some others. There are pleuty of Democratic lawyers ready and willing to take the District-Attorneyship, and they cannot understand why it is not given to some Democrat. The Grand Army people are still uring Senator Logan to resist the confirmation of Fostmaster Harrity, on the ground that Huidekoper's removal was improper and uncalled for, and in volution of assurances given to them by the President, but there does not seem to be much doubt that all of the President's appointments here will be confirmed, unless the case of Pension Agent Davis should prove to be an exception. Even the local Democratic leaders do not seem to be much interested in his confirmation. eron." is one of the few Republicans here who still re-

DYING AFTER A DANGEROUS OPERATION.

Thomas Callaghan, the boatman, who was subjected to an exceedingly difficult operation at Believue Hospital on Saturday, which included the removal of the intestines and the sewing up of five wounds found in them, as described in yesterday's TRIBUNE, did not rally from the shock of the operation and died on Saturday night. An autopsy was made and an intense inflammation of the peritoneum was found, which had probably caused his death. The catent stitches, which were used to sew up the bowels in the operation, were found intact, but the inflammation had extonded too far before the operation was performed to leave any chance

REPORTING A THEFT ON SHIPBOARD.

Among the passengers on the steamship Elysia, which arrived here yesterday from Naples, was Marié Assundo, an Italian woman about thirty-five years old. On her arrival at Castle Garden she reyears old. On her arrival at castle Outlet she had been ported to Superin endent Jackson that she had been robbed of 15,000 frames while on the voyage. The money was in a box which she secreted in her vank in the steerage and was stolen while she was absent for a few moments on deck. Although the ship was searched he trose of the missing money on M be found. The

woman has no friends in this country and on account of the loss of the money is almost penuliess. She was taken care of by a woman whose acquaintance—she had made on the ship.

CENTRAL PARK SWANS TAKE A SKATE. SURPRISED AND NONPLUSSED BY ICE UNDER THE

WATER-A FAMILY QUARREL. The swans in Central Park were greatly disturbed recently by the sudden appearance of ice on the lake. The coating of the glassy surface of their sporting pond each year with ice seems to them like an uncailedfor intrusion, and they manifest their displeasure at it by numerous load and unmusical cries. As a cold snap comes on, the southern part of the lake freezes first, and the ice gradually advances northward, driving the amphibious birds before it, until the whole lake is coated. with the exception of the extreme north end, where the welling up of numerous springs prevents the water from freezing. The graceful bird, as it finds the ice gradually closing in on it, gildes back and forth with majestic notion, dashing with pent-up wrath against the newly formed ice, and ducking its head under water with such vehemence as to make it fairly seeth and boil. These strange anties are occasionally varied by a startle and a sudden rush for the shore that gives one the idea

that a hunter is on the track of the bird. When the ice began to form for the first time this season the swans renewed their annual acties. In a few days the ica extended over the entire surface of the lake and the birds were deprived of their sporting ground. This loss they seemed to take sadir to heart, and their sorrow was only partly assuaged by flounder ing in a small muddy hole near the north borders of the lake. But what was their surprisa on the fourth morn ing to find the lake, not as they had left it on the previous night, one sheet of glistening ice, but an open pond. During the night the lake had been flooded in order to wash away the sand and dust that had collected on th ice, and several inches of water was on the surface of the ice. No sooner had the family of swans discovered the state of things than the whole tribe with a simultaneous cry rushed for the water. There was aloud splash as they all struck this water at once, and the next moment five helpless birds made the surrounding woods rescho with their cries. Not accustomed to finding ice four inches from the water's surface and unable to stand up and waik they felt the helplessness of their position. The old mother swan made the first energetic effort to reach shore. Shapping the water with her wings and using her feet as well, she managed to advance about one fost, and then she shipped and feli against her mate. Both birds rolled over in the water and joined in a lively domestic quarrel. When they had finally contented themselves in pecking each other, they found that they were further than ever from the shore. In the meantime the younger ones of the family had edged shoreward to escape meeting the flying wines of their parents, and with fittle difficulty they finoped upon dry land. The two older ones, finding that their quarrel had been productive of no good results, renewed their efforts to reach the bank, but each in an opposite direction. By a sort of skating and shifing motion they managed to do this after several peculiar evolutions and undiguided tumbles. The two existing motion they managed to do this after several peculiar evolutions and undiguided tumbles. The two existance is not their feathers, looked at the water in a puzzled manner, as much as to say that they fid not understand it, und then, with their necks streched to their fail length, marched one by one to their small und hole near the head of the lake. They had had their first, and probably their fast, skate forthis season. this state of things than the whole tribe with a simulta-

A POSTAL GUIDE FOR TWO CITIES. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO ISSUE WEEKLY CY-

FIGIAL INFORMATION.

The first number of The Local Official Postal Guide for New-York and Brooklyn will be issued to-morrow. Weekly numbers will be issued thereafter. The guide will be a minute record of all postal information which will interest the residents of this city and Brooklyn. It is issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General, who has made a contract for its publi eation with A. May & Co., of No. 16 Thomas-st. Postmaster Pearson will have general supervision of the publication, and will furnish the official information which it will contain.

He says that it may be relied on to supply the public He says that it may be relied on to supply the public with all needful items relating to every branch of postal business. Among its contents will be tables of foreign and donestic postage, schedules slowing hours of arrival and departure of mails, hours at which doliveries and collections are made by carriers, boundaries of the various postal districts in NewYork and Brooklyn with accompanying "street directories" of both cities, from which reads his will be able to learn the postal districts in which they are situated, and to facilitate delivery of their correspondence; its of foreign mail steamers due and arrived, reports of railway and other mail detentions, a complete list of all foreign countries to which mails may be sent, regulations as to classification of mail tions, a complete list of all foreign countries to which mails may be sent, regulations as to chase fixation of mail matter, instruction as to what articles may and may not be sent by mail, full details as to money-order and registration business, and numerous limits and suggestions to the punite as to postal matters of all sorts, attention which will save time and trouble to themserves and greatly expedite the operations of the Post Office. It is intended that the publication shall be undeduseful, not only to residents of New-York and Brooklyn, but to bush pressure may and others throughout the country. The subness men and others throughout the country. The su-scription price will be \$5 a year, and single copies wi be sold at ten cents each.

LIKE WHITE BABIES.

A big faced, thick-lipped, large-jawed. dark-skinned woman with a baby in her arms sat in the Erie depot on the New-Jersey side yesterday. She was short and heavy. There was a look of intelligence on her face not always found among women as black as she was. The baby was bundled up in an old shawl and a big hood. Over its face was a veil, which hid from view a big nood. Over its bright eyes. No one who passed by failed to observe that naby a eyes, it seemed to see everything and everybody and to make everybody see it. There was a group of men at the stove discussing polities and communism, and the growth of population, and the meanness of corporations, and the silver question, the meanness of corporations, and the silver question, and the Presidential succession, and a few such light and airy topics. They were keenly interested and when the black budy set up a sudden howl of disgust over some real or fancied wrong and began to dig its black lists into watering eyes they were disgusted and turned around indignatify, as if their looks alone would around indignatify, as if their looks alone would annihilate ooth mother and child. The baby took its own time for crying and the group of men engaged in expressions invidious to all black bables and this black baby in particular. The woman had heard all that was said. Her eyes flashed as she soothed the infant and finally quieted it, when she burst forth; "Genmen, yoh had no cause foh speak so direspectuo brack pickanin". He jess like white chile. When he had bait in det tunket he had to cry jess like white pickanin." Yoh no like it yohsef to hab pain in yoh tunket. He jess let yoh know dat yoh doant own de yearth and had his say about this yer creation long wid de rest on yoh."

ob yoh."
The unfriendly critics at whom these remarks were directed looked as if they wished they had not said anything, the crowd laughed and the black woman went off to catch her train.

A MEDAL TO A RETIRING " CHIEF-GROWLER." Congressman T. A. Merriman was for two years "Chief-Growler" of the Growlers' Club, a social organization composed in the main of West Side point cians of all parties, and business and professional men who are desirous of having a pleasant and sociable time once a week. The motto of the club is, "We never growt." It cannot be called in any sense a political organization, but a popular "Growier," when nominated by either Republicans or Democrats, is very likely to receive an astonishingly large vote in the IXth, Xifth and XVth Assembly Districts. Mr. Merriman's large vote for Congressman in 1884 was in good part due to the work done for him by his fellow "Growiers." Recently he announced that he was not a candidate for re-election as "Chief-Growier," as his duties at Washington would take him away from the city so much of the time. Some of his friends suggested that the proper thing to do, under the circumstances, was to have a handsome testimonal made and present it to the retiring president. The testimonial took the form of a handsome and costly medal, suspended from a clasp. The clasp bears the inscription: "Presented to T. A. Merriman, late Chief-Growier, by his friends, January 3, 1886." The medal slot gold, of line workmanship, with the words "Chief-Growier" formed of sixty-one small diamonds. It was formally presented last evolugite Colonel Merriman in the presence of a large assemblage of "Growiers" at the meeting room in the Utah House, Twenty-fifth-st, and Eight-ave. who are desirous of having a pleasant and sociable time

TWO DOLLARS IN GOODS FOR ONE IN CASH. Christmas comes but once a year, and it also goes but once a year. Every time another Christinas goe into the forgetfulness of "last year" the remains of the into the forgetfulness of "last year" the remains of the unusually large stock of goods which merchants have gathered to meet the holiday trade have to be disposed of to make way for what is technically known as "the spring opening." The firm of H. O'Neill & Co. now have a rommant of their stock of seal and fur-lined garments on hand which they are anxious to get rid of at almost any price. People who have received Christman presents in the shape of lawful currency can now get double the worth of their money by investing it in Alaska seal sacques, seal and squirrel-lined circulars, and all kilds of heavy cloth and plush wraps, at O'Neill's store, at Sixth-ave, and fwentisth-st. A discount of 50 per cent on former prices is advertised. A general clearing out is going on mail departments, People who study the science of how and when to buy will recognize this as an opportunity.

THE DEMANDS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Engineers of the elevated railroads are waiting patiently for an answer from Colonel Hain, the general manager of the Manhattan Company, and expect to eral manager of the Manhattan Company, and expect to get it to-day or at the furthest to-morrow. They say tinatthey will stand firm and that if the proper concessions are not made them a strike is certain.

The drivers on the surface roads are coming to the front with their grievances and "tsiking strike," though in a mild way. On the Third-ave, line they want two round trips taken off of their day's work, and on the Fourth-ave, line they want one trip a day taken off. Even with these concessions the drivers say they would have to work thirteen hours a day.

THE JUSTICE THOUGHT HE WAS HER HUSBAND. The man whom Mrs. Josephine Meyers, of No. 85 Mulberry-st., had arrested on Saturday, charging that he was her husband Hebry and the father of her young child, was rearraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday before Judge Murray. The hearing had been adjourned at his request that he might prove that he was not the woman's husband, that he had been in this country six years, whereas the woman who claimed him asserted that they had been married in Russian Poland only three years are. Wolf Friedman, a glazier, of No. 102 Bayard-st, was called to corroborate him in this regard. Friedman, however, and that his acquaintance with Meyers had only covered a period of two years. Justice Murray ordered Meyers to pay his wife \$5 per week and to deposit \$500 bail. In default he committed him to the Island for six months. that he was her husband Henry and the father of her

PRICES IN 1885.

THE LOWEST AVERAGE YET RECORDED. METHODS OF COMPARISON EXPLAINED AND CON-TRASTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Siz: The comparison of exchanges and other evidences of the volume of business, measured in amounts sold or received, with which the journals are filled at the close of a year, talk to us in unknown tongues and require an interpreter. "Exports are declining," one says; " the amount of sales to other countries in eleven months of the year was 6.6 per cent less than in 1884." But what if the range of prices was more than 7 per cent lower? Would it not then appear that this country had sold a larger quantity of goods in the aggregate, though obliged, in order to retain command of markets, to sell at the lower range of prices prevailing through the Western world? Again, men say, "the exchanges are an automatic record of the volume of business transacted. Ontside of New York they indicate with general correctness the volume of legitimate trade, as distinguished from speculation in stocks and products. But the oxhanges have been smaller than in previous years." Here are some mistaken assumptions, for there is stock speculation at Boston and Phitadelphia and some speculation in grain at Chicago, and some in oil at Pittsburg and in cotton at New-Orleans. There is also a possibility that the exchanges outside of New-York may yet prove to have been greater in 1885 than in 1884, so large have been the recent gains. But what would the comparison mean, if it were known that the range of prices in 1885 had been 5 per cent lower than in 1884 ! Clearly, it would prove that larger quantities of products have been bought and sold; that production in the aggregate has not diminished, as men imagine, and that consumption in the aggregate has not been restricted in this country by the poverty of the people. It is the fact that the average of prices in 1885

was lower than in 1884, not by 5 per cent or 7 per cent only, but by 8.24 per cent. In January prices were but little above the lowest point of 1884. which was about November 21. Speculation in wheat, based on prospects of foreign war, and other speculations equally well grounded, raised the average during the first half of the year, though while some things went up others went down, and at the highest point, reached about May 9, the general level was searcely 1 per cent higher than that of January 1. But the result was increasing stagnation in trade, prostration in manufactures, and growing disheartenment. Then came a severe fall in prices, culminating about August 22. The fall between May 9 and August 22 in the general range of prices was more than 61g per cent. This decline was the substantial basis on which a general revival of business was made possible, and if better times have come and come to stay, this tall in prices, though considered a calamity in commercial circles at the time, will have proved indeed a blessing in disguise. From August 22 to the end of October, efforts to advance prices succeeded but tations of about 200 articles are compared in little. But since November 1, there has been an 1850, and the amount of money is asec advance of about 4 per cent, in part because of changes incident to the season of the year, to the changes in transportation, but in part to a substantial increase in the demand for products. The closing prices of the year are on the whole the best since July, though about 1.4 per cent below the

level of January 1. The lowest average of prices yet known is that of the year 1885. For the first time, the general level of prices for a year has fallen more than 20 per cent below that of May, 1860. Last year, low as prices were about November 21, the higher range early in the year made the general average \$4.35 compared with 100 in 1861. In 1878, prior to this year the one of lowest prices since the war, the general average was about 83 compared with 100 in 1860. But at the beginning of 1885, the average was only 79.66 against 100 in 1860, though in the early part of the year it rose to about 80.22. By August 22, it had dropped to 74.56, and after two months of slow recovery, at the end of October was only 75.35 compared with 100 in 1860. At the close in December, the average is 78.53. Thus the general average of weekly quotations for the year has been only 77.43 against 100 in 1860. This statement will have a peculiar interest to those who are just now discussing problems of currency or tariff, of internal taxation or of wages of labor, and is so important that a brief description of the method of comparison seems necessary.

Not very long ago it was thought sufficient, in com paring the prices of several articles at different times, to simply add the usual quotations of those

articles after the following fash	lat date.	2d date.	
Wheat, bush Corn, bush Cotton, Ib Wool, Ib. Beef, fresh, Ib Hogs, live, Ib Hides, Ib Batter, Ib. Iron, pix, tou. Lead, Ib	\$1 00 60 15 30 10 05 25 20 20 00 05	\$0 80 48 12 24 68 604 20 21 00 04	
Total.	822 70	#23 16	

Here there was a decline of 20 per cent in the price of every article except one, and in that one an advance of only 5 per cent, and yet, because of the large price of the quantity usually quoted, a relatively small advance in the price of iron alone drowns out of sight the greater decline in all other quotations. The result of the comparison after the old method is that one finds a general advance of more than 2 per cent, although in fact prices had fallen severely. To avoid this error English economists, who saw

that the old method rendered comparisons absolutely valueless, devised an improved method First employed by Tooke and Newmarch in the History of Prices published in 1857, and since used by Professor Newmarch, in The Statistical Journal, by The London Economist in its comparisons to this day, and by Professor Jevons in his able pamphlet on the " Effects of the New Gold," this method consists in reckoning and adding, not the actual prices of different commodities, but the percentages of their prices at one date to those at some other date. This overcomes entirely the difficulty arising from the relative magnitude of ordinary quotations. Thus, in the example above, the ten prices on the first date would be reckoned as 100 each, and nine of the second date would be reckoned as 80 each, while the truth would be 105, so that the aggregate would be 1,000 for the first date against 825 for the second, a decline of 1712 per cent.

But now suppose that, instead of prices of a ton of iron, the actual prices of a pound of tobacco in 1860 and in 1864 were quoted, namely, 8 and 26 cents. The total cost of the ten articles would then be \$2.78 for the first date, and \$2.42 for the second, a fall of nearly 13 per cent, and yet by the Tooke-Newmarch method there would result an apparent advance in prices. Thus, nine quotations for the second date would be reckoned at 80 each, as before, but tobacco would be 325 for the second date, if 100 at the first, so that the result would

1st date. Nine articles, as before.....

Thus the Tooke-Newmarch method would show an advance of 412 per cent in prices, notwithstanding a decline of 20 per cent in every article except one of a most the least importance. One does not need to seek imaginary illustrations of the deceptiveness of this method. Professor Newmarch compared in The London Economist forty-five articles arranged in twenty-two classes, each class being reckoned as 100 at the price of 1845-'50. For 1864, tobacco was reckoned in his table as 322. If there had been in every one of the remaining forty-four articles a decline of 10 per cent, the result would bave been:

1850. 1,890 Total. 2,200

2.212 Certainly a comparison in which the exceptional scarcity of the least important article out of fortyfive can entirely hide a decline of 10 per cent in the price of the remaining forty-four can be of small practical or theoretic value. Exactly the same method was adopted by Mr. Burchard, formerly Director of the Mint, when with most praiseworthy labor in his report of 1881 he compared the prices of mahy articles for various dates, and among the

eighty-one quoted for 1864 was " rosin 653," against 100 in 1860. Had there been a decline averaging 6 per cent in all the remaining articles, the result would have been :

Rosin.....All other (86) articles..... 8,000 7,520 8,173 8,100 So that Mr. Burchard would have figured out an advance in prices from 1860 to 1864 had every article in the list, save one, declined 6 per cent. Clearly it is an absolute necessity, if prices are to be

compared to any useful purpose, to devise some method by which the result shall not depend entirely upon a speculative corner or an artificial scarcity in the least important article quoted-on the power of such a combination as the lifting the price of tobacco, or the effect of the insurrection by the Mahdi on the price of gum-arabic. It is fatal to the Tooke-Newmarch method that no decline in any article, however great that decline, can po sibly balance an advance that more than doubles the price of single articles. Thus, gumarabic advanced from 24 to 53 cents, about 121 per cent. If corn had at the same time come to have absolutely no price or value whatever, a thing impossible, the comparison by the Tooke-Newmarch method would have read thus: 2d date.

1st date. Gum-arable..... nothing 200 221

The consumption of corn in 1889 was about 1312 bushels per capita for the food of human beings and working animals, while of gum-arabic there was consumed less than a fortieth of a pound yearly for each person, and yet the result would be an advance of mere than 20 per cent in prices. This illustration brings to view the fundamental principle in the comparison of prices, namely, that any comparison which takes into account the relative importance of articles quoted in actual commerce or consump tion is more valuable than any comparison which does not. It may be impossible, and it is, to ascertain exactly what quantity of many different articles is consumed in the country, but any approximation is better than no approximation. It is possible to make a measurably correct estimate from the census report, from trade reports, and from returns of foreign commerce, of the consumption of a great number of articles. To ascertain what amount of money will at different times buy these approximately known quantities of different artieles, is the method which I have adopted and used for nine years past in various publications. The quantities used may not correspond absolutely with the consumption in the country, however great the care taken, but any responsible approximation to the relative importance of articles in the comparison of prices must yield a more correct result than no approximation. It will require, not a single letter but an entire

ok, which with quotations covering more than

half a century may ere long be published, to set forth in detail the basis of comparison which has been used. It must suffice here to state that que which would purchase at different dates, of these various articles, quantities corresponding as closely growing scarcity of summer products, and to as possible to their ascertained consumption in 1880, the date of the last cousus. Among the articles compared are wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and peas, mess pork, bacon, ham, live hogs, lard, fresh beef, tallow, live sheep, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, hay, potatoes, turnipa. cabbages, onious, apples, raisins, sugar, brown and molasses, coffee, tea, tobacco, whiskey malt and hops, mackerel, codtish, salt, rice, nut megs, cloves, pepper, cotton, print cloths and stand ard sheetings, wool of different qualities, blankets, carpets, flannels, leather, boots, shoes, hides, silk, India rubber, iron, pig and bac; nails, steel rails, coal, oil, crude and refined; tin and tin plates, copper, lead, hemp, lumber, soruce and pine, oak, ash, walnut and white wood, lath, brick, lime, turpen tine, linseed oil, soap, glass, paper, white lend and tweive other kinds of paints, fertilizers, and over fifty kinds of drugs and chemicals. Constant quantities of all the articles, proportioned as accurately as I am able to the quantities actually entering into consumption in 1880, could have been bought in August at the quotations on or nearest to the 22d for \$74.56, and the same quantities would have cost (wenty years ago, November 1, 1865, no less than \$174 77.

A pars of this change has obviously been due to the depreciation in value of the legal tenders, now equal to gold, but of which it took November 1. 1865, about \$1 457s to purchase \$1 in gold. But we have no right to assume that the prices of this year measure the purchasing power of gold, rather than the prices of May 16, 1882, when \$106 50 was required to purchase the same quantities of the same articles that cost in August last \$74 56. Here has been a decline of more than \$32 in the gold price of the entire list of commodities, legal-tenders having been equivalent to gold for several years prior to 1882. The sums in currency which, from data thus far obtained, appear to be equivalent in purchasing power at different periods, selected to illustrate the extremes of upward or downward movements, are given in the first column of the following table. It is proper to add that the comple tion of the inquiry may warrant small changes in these figures, but probably not changes of importance. In the second column is given the price of gold in currency on the dates named, and in the third column the gold value of the sams in currency which appear to have had equivalent purchasing power at the different dates prior to resumption.

COST OF CONSTANT QUANTITIES OF PRODUCTS AT PRIOR TO THE WAR, Cost in Price Cost eurrency, of gold, in gold,

1860, May 1	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.0		
AFTER THE WAR.					
1865, Nov. 1 1866, May 1 1866, Nov. 1 1871, Nov. 1	174.77 157.60 170.31 122.03	145.87 125.12 146.25 112.00	110.8 126.0 117.8 108.9		
	PANIC PERI	OD.			
1872, May 1 1873, Nov. 1 1874, May 1	137.13 115.14 192,77	112.50 108.50 112.87	121.8 106.0 108.7		
PREPARAT	ION FOR RES	SUMPTION.			
1875, Jan. 1 1876, Oct. 1 1877, May 1 1878, May 1 1878, Oct. 15		112.37 110.00 106.75 100.37 100.37	100.3 88.4 93.0 81.8 77.6		
1	RESUMPTION.				
1879, Nov. 1	93.45 103.42 95.98 106.59	*****	*****		
	RECENT DECI	LINE.			
1883, Mar. 13. 1883, Nov. 1 1884, Jan. 1 1884, Nov. 21 1885, Jan. 1 1885, May 9 1885, Aug. 22 1880, Nov. 1 1885, Nov. 1	88.37 78.47 79.66		1		
It is not only clear					

prices of 1885 have been the lowest in our history for twenty-five years, but that there has been a general tendency toward lower prices. From 1866 until 1871, and again from 1872 until 1878, and again from 1882 until 1885, prices fell quite steadily. Indeed, had not the short crop of 1881 caused a temporary advance in the spring of 1882, the range of January, 1880, would have been the highest of the later period, and it might have been said that the present era of declining prices had continued with little intermission for six years. None will fail to observe how swift and sharp the advances have been-about 12 per cent from November, 1871, to May, 1872, and 2512 per cent from October, 1878, to January, 1880. But these spasmodic advances, by which the general tendency downward is interrapted, only serve to make it more clear that prices have been tending irresistibly toward a lower level than that of 1860, not only during the period of paper depreciation, but since gold has been the measure of value.

Sufficient reason for some change in that direction will be found in the cheapening of transportation within the past quarter of a century, and especially within the past ten years; in the im. provements in modes of production; in the use of more effective machinery; in the accumulation and application of a larger capital, and reduction in the rate of interest. The extent of the change in price that is due to lower charges for transportation, by water as well as by land, and in nearly all parts of the world, does not seem to have been fully appreciated by students of economic problems. Great changes in price can be traced directly to this cause; far greater than to any

changes in tariff or to any changes in the relations between labor and capital, and it seems to me to be second only to paper depreciation and restoration in influence upon nominal prices.

One searches statistics in vain for evidence that taries or war taxes have intolerably increased the cost of living. In the presence of a decline of more than 20 per cent in the cost of the same quantities of the same articles since 1869, it is difficult to believe that the tariff has so enhanced the cost of products as free-traders contend. Indisputable proof can be found that internal taxes have enhanced the cost of spirits, tobacco and beer. But similar proof of the enhancement of general prices by the tariff is sought in vain. Prior to the enactment of the Resumption act in 4875, the effects of tariffs and taxation had been comparatively hidden by the influence of a depreciated currency, which, as the table shows, had constantly caused an enhancement of prices above the gold level from 6 to 26 per cent since the war. Apprehensive of loss in consequence of a change in the price of gold, dealers insured themselves by charging a percentage to cover possible loss. Subjected to considerable expense and burden by reason of the fluctusting value of currency, they constantly remuner ated themselves so far as they could by higher charges. But when the country began to go toward the specie level with fixed purpose, then it became more clear every day that the previous enhancement of prices had been due rather to the condition of the currency than to the tariff or the taxes. The discovery that phenomena which had been attributed to the tariff were in fact due mainly to a different cause has had much to do with the opinion of at least one person on the tariff ques-

While prices were lower in 1885 than ever before, controversies between labor and capital regarding the rate of wages have been unusually frequent. A determination of the purchasing power of money at different periods casts much light on these con troversies. If it is true, as in many localities workmen claim it is, that retail prices are so high that they cannot live on wages which were ample years ago, then it is evident that either the charges of retail dealers have unduly increased, or the wants of workmen have expanded faster than the means of supplying wants by the creation of wealth. If the trouble is with retail dealers, the customers have only themselves to thank, so long as they do not supply a remedy. When they learn that it is folly to support three times as many retail dealers as are necessary, and that they can sceure lower prices by concentrating their custom upon those who sell most cheaply and honestly, they will find that wages will appear a great deal higher than they now are. But in many cases retail dealings are not in fault. It is the truth that severe competition in later years, and the extremely low prices received for products, have caused wages of some laborers to be unduly de pressed. It should help both the honest workman in striving to get what is right, and the honest employer in striving to do what is right, to have clearly defined the purchasing power of the dollar in commodities generally at different periods.

Nothing has been said of the influence of partial demonetization of silver upon prices. There are some, of course, who will assume that the entire change in the purchasing power of other money has been due to this influence. These will ignore 1. The powerful tendency toward lower prices

which follows a collapse of paper inflation as night follows day. 2. The potency of all the agencies employed to in-

sure success in resumption of specie payments. 3. The great changes in prices which are demon-

strably due to reduction in cost of transportation 4. The improvements in processes and in machinery, which reduced the cost of steel rails from \$102.50 to \$27, and the cost of cotton sheeting from 13 cents to 7 cents, and the cost of paper from 1212 cents to 424 cents, and the cost of refined petroleum from 2312 cents to 7 cents, with other changes by the score of like nature.

That kind of reasoning does not seem to me to promote the cause of truth. But neither can 1 go with those who entirely ignore the subtle influence of a change in the com supply of the world upon those credits which constitute a great part of the machinery of purchase and exchange in modern times. How far the existence and the purchasing power of those credits has been affected, how far a commerce built upon them has been made more in secure by a narrowing of the monetary basis, are questions which should be carefully examined when international agreement on the coinage becomes possible. But examination of them is necessary to show that this country cannot afford to continue silver coinage beyond the needs of the people, and without accord with other nations, and morever, they are too large to be discussed at the end of a letter already long. Truly. W. M. GROSVENOR.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1886.

UNDERVALUATION OF CUTLERY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: While the American cutlery manufacturers have refrained from expressing any opinion for publication in regard to the undervaluation and nuggling of foreign outlery, other than that expressed n the constitution of their association, they have carefully noted all of the views and expressions of the importers, published in various journals throughout the

On November 21 THE TRIBUNE contained an article intimating that serious frauds on the revenue had been committed in the importation of cutlery. The statement was general in character, without futerviews upon which to base an estimate or calculation. A few day later, however, THE TRIBUNE published an interview with Mr. Witte, a reliable importer, who says "that he has lost \$14,000 by undervaluations during the past year, also that what THE TRIBUSE had said about shipping goods in excess of invoices was worse than had een stated." That statement was "business," and was flied for reference, knowing that when taken in connection with others likely to be made it would confirm our impressions in the matter. From many articles since published, selection has been made of the New-York issued in Chicago. The writer first refers to the " de and silliness," on November 21 in regard to the matter, and then relates a number of interviews with importers, including most of those whose invoices of eatlery have been advanced. The statements of the undervaluers suggest only a modest difference of opinion between themselves and the An praiser, such as might occur among friends at any time n a little matter of business. One communicative im' porter says "that the whole importation of cutlery at New-York does not exceed \$1,000,000, of which well-known English unskers, about whom there is no dispute, happert one-half, leaving a balance of \$500,000 for the rest to bring in. Confluing myself to the importers sections were probably true. Taking \$500,000 at the amount upon which it is possible to undervalue, and estimating that Mr. Witte handless ber cent of the cutlery imported at New-York, which is a fair estimate, all of the other importers would have to undervalue of per cent on an average to cause Mr. Witte a loss of \$14,000. If 10 per cent of the business is conducted honestly, the other 90 per cent would have to undervalue iloss of the 10 per cent on any average to cover the \$25,000 loss of the 10 per cent honest ones. If 30 per cent of the importations are correctly conducted, the other 70 per cent undervaluation to cause an average loss of \$84,000 on the 30 per cent through on an average of 48 per cent undervaluation to cause an average loss of \$84,000 on the 30 per cent straight business.

This has been carried far enough to give an example of what may be ligated from the statement of importers, will not exceed 10 per cent on an average. If this is true, according to the basis of figuring inruished by the importers, either 90 per cent and evalued or else some one or more who undervalue very much more than 10 per cent have not yet been caught.

After submitting interviews with importers, the corporter says " that the whole importation of cutlery at

very much more than 10 per cent have not yet been caught.

After submitting interviews with importers, the correspondent of The Ironaunger sums up their opinious of Mr. Osborn, whom they evidently fill not recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury as competent to go abroad to indorse their conduct. He says that "Osborn had been employed by a dozen of the best houses in the hardware district." It is a little singular that a gentleman whom the importers had recommended from one to another for several years was not good enough for the Government service. Some might think that it would reflect on their training, or his knowledge of their business. The reporter further says that "no one would suppose that the importers would cable accreas that Osborn was coming, and to stop shipments, etc.," but still another paper states on unquestionable authority that "they did." I believe that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to ascertain the bottom facts of cutlery nader-valuation and to punish the offenders, and he will probably have the hearty co-operation of customs officials in valuation and to pulman the officialers, and as will pally have the hearty co-operation of customs official New-York. Yours truly, W. F. ROCKWELL, President Associated Cutlery Manufacturers of United States.

Meriden, Conn., Dec. 16, 1885.

A MARITAL DISAGREEMENT ARRANGED. The examination by Justice Power into the omplaint of Mrs. M. L. Manasse, better known to the public as " Viola Clifton," against her husband, Alfred Manasse, otherwise known as "Biliy Lester," did not take place at the Jefferson Market Police Court yester-day. Mrs. Manasse had charged her husband with abandonment, but before the case was reached, the parties at interest had effected an amicable arrange-ment and the projectings were dropped.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITIONS-ART NEWS HERE AND ABROAD.

If the opening year fulfils its promise it will present more claims upon the attention of artists and art levers than any of its predecessors. Last year the usual routine was varied by the Seney exhibition, ite arrival of Rembrandt's "The Gilder," and the opening of the first Prize Fund exhibition. This year will bring the exhibition and sale of Mrs. Morgan's collection, an en tirely novel exhibition of paintings by the French furpressionists, a Prize Fund exhibition, which, it is to be hoped, will be stronger and more representative than the first, and an exhibition, of which great things are pro L. isod, by the Society of American Artists. The regular exhibitions of the winter, spring and autumn of 1855 have contained the usual proportions of good, bad and indifferent work with little or nothing of sufficiently oxtraordinary quality to be clearly remembered now by visitors to these collections of oils or water-colors. Each year witnesses an increase in the productiveness of the artists, and yet it has been proved that they cannot austain two uniformly good oil exhibitious in this city at the same time. Turning to the commercial side of act, which becomes more and more important, it seems safe to predict that the sales of 1886 will be tetter than these of the last two years. It also seems probable that the 30 per cent tariff upon works of art will not live through another year.

The next Union League Club exhibition, to be overest at the annual meeting, on January 14, will be the last under the direction of the present art committee. The guests of the club have reason to remember this committee gratefully, for the exhibitions of last winter and spring were of a remarkably high character. The coming exhibition will probably be a fitting ending of the committee's excellent record. For the benefit of art students and artists there will be printed one thousand cards of admission to the gallery for Sanday, January 17, from 10 a. m., to 10 p. m. This new departure is prompted by a desire to make these exhibitions more generally profitable to those who are immediately interested in art. Whatever educational value the paintings may possess will thus be shared by practical art workers, like the members of the "Gotham Art Students," as well as by artists. For these cards application should be made to Mr. Horace L. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Art Committee, Union League Club. Ou January 28 the new committee will hold its first exhibition in connection with the annual " Leties' Reception," and from past experience it seems safe to predict a display of uncominterest.

Messrs. Knoedler & Co. will shortly exhibit Mr. E. f., Weeks's Salon painting, "The last Voyage, a Souvenir of the Ganges." The picture represents two Hindoo fakirs crossing the sacred stream, one near his end, but struggling to live until the beat reaches the farther tank. The sky and water are intensely blue, and in the background is a cluster of domes and missarets. In the same gallery a "society" picture is to be exhibited, a large painting of the Rockaway Hunt in the field by Jan Chelmiuski, containing portraits of several members The hundred proofs of Bracquemond's etching after

La Rixe," with Meissonier's signed remarque, appear to have been promptly taken up according to a cable dispatch from M. Petit. Of the hundred, twenty five were sent to Messrs. Schaus & Co., and six to Messrs. Knoedler & Cc. The remarque, which can almost be covered with a silver dollar, is an equestrian portrait of Meissoniar pacing along a road, with trees in the background. The lines are faint, and a magnifying glass is serviceable in following the delicate procision of the drawing. The portrait of course, goes for little, and the stout horse man with full white beard, wearing a high-crowned Derby hat, is a different person from the Meissonier of the photographs. The microscopic signature is a menogram, E. M. The inquiries made by Messrs, Charles B. Cartis and

Cyrus W. Lawrence show that American artists are ractically upanimous in their opposition to the 30 per cent tariff upon works of art. In fact, this opposition ap pears to be so general among those who are interested in art that it is almost impossible to find any persons in mediately concerned who defend the present tariff, American artists residing in France and others resident ta Italy have presented petitions for the abolition of the tarift, and Messrs. Curils and Lawrence have received some 2,000 protests from artists in this country. One curious phase of the matter is that this tariff has not sue creded in doing what was claimed for it. It has not kept out cheap and trashy foreign works. The tusiness of selling daubs in oils or water-colors at minor auction rooms has continued despite the tariff. The importation of important paintings has diminished. Such hopelessly inferior pictures as the water-colors imported by at least ne speculator for auction sales have not been banished nd it is probable that the sales of showy pictures of this class, which can be bought at low prices, interfere more or less with sales at the exhibitions. It is also apparent that the values assigned to these rictures for the purpose of importation must be next to nothing. It is said that an amateur some time since brought over with his baggage a water-color which had cost \$1,000. In the Custom House it was appraised at \$50, the result being payment of a duty of \$15, instead of \$300, a story heing payment of a duty of \$15, instead of \$300, a story which illustrates the difficulty of correctly appraising good pictures as well as bad. As a high ad valorem duty has failed to scop out foreign trash, the suggestion is made that a specific duty should be tried. A duty of \$50 would certainly caused tapid decrease in the number of dutions water-colors and one imported from France and Itsly. Other objections to the present taril have been frequently presented and need not be rejeated what its advocates chalmed for it is a new phase of the discussion. But in order to effect its abolition, those who are interested must acree upon a substitute, and their choice is not yet unanimous. Many artists wish the duty removed entirely, there favor a small ad valorem duty, are interested it ust acree upon a substitute, and their choice is not yet unanimous. Many artists wish the dury removed entirely, where favor a small ad valorem duty, and others agree with the New-York dealers in believing that a specific duty would be most advantageous. There seems to be a feeling that any opposition to a change will come from Western and Southern Congressmen and it has been suggested as a matter of policy, that any bill for the abolition of the 30 per cent tariff should be introduced by a member, who if not from the West or South, at least is not associated with the buying of costly foreign paintings. The important thing at present is a general agreement upon a substitute for the present duty. When this agreement is reached, it may be said authoritatively that the expenses of collecting signatures throughout the country to a petition embodying the bill agreed upon will be promptly met in this city.

three throughout the country to a petition embodying the bill agreed upon will be promptly met in this city.

With perhaps less than the usual inaccuracy of the English man writing upon American affairs, Life (London) discusses the Vanderbilt collection as follows: High French art has lost in the late Mr. Vanderbilt is best customer. His gallery could compare in modern works with the most celebrated modern collections, and is only surpassed, perhaps, by that brought together with such uncering taste and judgment by M. Van Fract, of Brussels, the private secretary and favorite adviser of the Kins of the Belgians. But the latter, now of price-less value, was amassed at a comparatively small outlay, whereas the American Crossus threw his orders into the market, regardless of cost. He possessed two splends Meissonlers, several Rousseaus, Milicis, and Coross of great beauty, and one of the last pictures he bought was an Alfred Stevens, painted to order, and representing a modern Paristan drawing-room, a very highly finisted work. Since the imposition of a prohibitive duty at the other side of the Atlantic the demand for French paintings by American collectors has almost ceased, and Vanderbilt was the only man who did not allow an addition of 30 per cent to their cost to check his farney for them. The loss of such a customer has therefore thrown a gloom over our art world, all the deeper because he had been expected here this winter, and heaven—and the dealers—only know on how many easels were temptations lying in wait for his coming." It is hardly necessary to say that the Vanderbilt gallery contains serva examples of Meissonier Instead of two, and only two paintings by Corot, neither "of great beauty." As Mr. Vanderbilt's paintings were nearly all purchased before the Imposition of the 30 per cent tariff, the writer's moralizing becomes decledily pointless. The "throwing orders fluto the market regardless of ceet." Is of a piece with other Vanderbilt myths current in England. The late Mr. Vanderbilt myths current i

late Mr. Vanderbilt was an extraordinarily losera base not a "regardless" kuyer.

The discussion of high prices paid for paintings, which lagged, a little after the sale of the Bienneim Madonna became an old story, has been revived by the sale of the late Lord Dudiey's Raphael, "The Three Graces" to the Due d'Aumale. The price paid, \$125,000, is believed to be the largest ever given for a picture of this size, the bainting being only seven inches square. The "Tareo Graces" is counted among Raphael's rather jurcelle productions, but it is described as distinguished by charms of style never afterward surpassed, like the contemporary miniature, the "Vision of a Knight" in the National Gallery. The former painting came from the lorghese Gallery in Rome and was purchased there by Woodbern, an English dealer, who sold it to Sir Thomas Lawrence, the price being, according to one story, only a few hundred pounds. The late Lord Dadley had owned it for many years, and he lent it for a public exhibition in Manchester as far back as 1857. The "Three Graces," which is probably the smallest pleture aver painted by Raphael, is considered by Passavant to be from the drawing in the Academy at Venice which Raphael made from the antique group in the cathedral library at Siena. Engravings after the painting are not uncommon. This was the choicest picture in the Dudley gallery. It seems probable that nearly all the finer pictures will be disposed of at private sale, before the collection is exhibited and publicly sold at Christic's.

posed of at private saie, obove the collection is exhaust and publicly sold at Christic's.

The Whitchall Review says: The artistic friends and colleagues of Mr. Broughton are a flittle leadous of that gentleman's good lock. He has, it seems, discovered an original Rembrandt, and is not a little proud of his trouveille. In these days of ingenious lapositive, when everything the artistle or archaeological mind can desire is fabricated, from the Greek coin to the Hibbau Ms. people are Inclined to receive with suspicion the first ildings of any treasure trove of the kind. Mr. Broughton, however, is too keen a judge and too skilful and accomplished a painter to be deceived on such a point, as we may assure that he is the hampy possessor of a genuine Hembrandt, and that there is no danger of the false befalling him which befelt the luckiess individual who fancied that he had got hold of a genuine old master and who was so woofully deceived. This unhappy wichtening what he believed to be a genuine Titian, and he purposed farefully to analyze it in order to steat if possible, some secrets of the dead Venetian's mastery of color. Unfortunately for the curious ariset, the removal of a single coat of paint revealed the somewhat highly colored nose, and finally the complete and crimson constonance of a sign board portrait of his Majesty King George III. We hope and believe that no such mearcial effect is the removal of the colored nose, and finally the complete and crimson constonance of a sign board portrait of his Majesty King George III. We hope and believe that no such mearcial and whe joy of Mr. Broughton's heart.